

The Great War 1141st Day

AMERICAN SOLDIERS "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"



The place will be recognized by thousands of American motorists. It is well known in Berlin, but its name may not be published in America.

Italians Hold San Gabriele, Rome Asserts

Bloodiest Struggle of War Ends in Complete Victory for Cadorna

Battle Has Raged For Three Weeks

Conquest Removes All Danger of Austrian Counter Drive

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Italian Embassy received the following official dispatch from Rome to-day:
"The northwestern crest and the peak of Monte San Gabriele are now definitely in the hands of the Italian troops. The victory has been achieved with untold deeds of heroism and with the greatest spirit of sacrifice, and it represents the most magnificent effort of the Italian army from the beginning of the war to the present day.
"The history of the battle is summed up thus:

"When, last week, the Italians won a splendid success in occupying the Dol and the Gargaro Basin, they sealed the fate of the Austrian occupation of the San Gabriele. In spite of the efforts of the Austrian artillery, hidden in the forest of Tarnovo and all along the coast as well, as on the summit of San Gabriele, waves of Italian infantry swept over the open ground of the steep mountain and started climbing.
"The losses were necessarily terrible, but the waves of Italian infantry rolled on until they reached the northwestern crest of the mountain. At this moment the Austrian command realized that the Italian positions on San Gabriele were in serious danger. From defensive tactics the Austrian command passed to violent counter offensive with masses of the best troops of the monarchy. All their efforts broke against the resistance of the Italians, who in the mean time had dug themselves in at all the available natural defensive points. As soon as the heavy guns were brought up and machine guns established at vantage points the Italian defense was resumed.
"The result of the last effort of the Italian infantry was the capture of the summit of San Gabriele. The mountain is drenched with human blood. Hardly any other battle in Europe has been so costly to both sides as the battle of San Gabriele, which, begun the 23d of August, is still going on with undiminished energy on the Italian side and desperate resistance on the Austrian side.
"The communication of the Italian command, however, makes it plain that the conquest is decisive. No effort of the Austrians can now force back the Italian army. The victory is of great importance to the Italians, as it removes the incubus under which they have long been compelled to operate, and which existed as long as San Gabriele was in Austrian hands.
"San Gabriele dominates the access to Friuli. With its occupation the Italians have removed all the dangers of an offensive action on the part of the Austrians in this sector, and have eliminated also a serious menace to the Fria Valley and the Gorizia Plain."

Heavy Rains Impede Fighting on Isonzo
LONDON, Sept. 14.—The official war statement from Rome to-day says that heavy rain through the whole fighting zone has greatly impeded the activities of the opposing armies on the Carso and east of Gorizia and the Isonzo.

Imagination of English
And by and by the imagination began to take effect. The little man had spent two years on the line and it was easy to see that bit by bit he was beginning to visualize the stick with the cloth knob as a Boche adversary. His thrusts grew fiercer and fiercer. The point of his bayonet flashed into the cloth knob again and again. He was trembling with rage as he played the battle game. As he finally flung himself upon the stick and knocked it out of the major's hands, the officer called a halt.
"There," he said, to the Americans, "if your men are to train well you've got to make them believe it's true, and you can do it."
The British have added lots of snap to the American training, and show great aptitude for arousing the competitive spirit. They make even the most routine sort of a drill a game, and whether the men are bayonetting dummies or shooting at tin cans, the little Brits keep them at top speed by stirring up rivalry between the various organizations. Strangely enough, the other specialties besides bayonet work, for which the British instructors are being used, is organized recreation. Thus an Englishman will take his squad from practice at the grimmest of all war training and set it tossing bean bags or playing leapfrog. Prisoners' base, red rover and a score of games played in the streets of every American city are used to bring relaxation to the soldiers.

Games to Restore Morale
Then there are other rough and tumble games in which the players buffet each other assiduously in neutral parts of the body. The emphasis is put upon the ludicrous in all these games. "This may seem childish and silly to you," explained an English major, "but we have found on the line that the quickest way to bring back the spirit of a regiment which has been battered in a battle is to take the men as soon as they come from the trenches and set them to playing these foolish little games which they knew when they were lads. When we get them to laughing again we know we've made them forget the fighting."
General Sibert has returned from a visit to the French front. In addition to Sibert and Pershing, the following five American major generals are now in France: Maich, Bullard, Blatchford, Bundy and Biddle.

Pershing's Men Call Kaiser's Prize Stingy

Can't Buy a German Pig With Miserable \$60 Offered for Doughboy
By Heywood Brown
(Accredited to the Pershing Army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate)
(Copyright, 1917, by The Tribune Association)
CONTROLE AMERICAIN, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, Sept. 14.—American army officers are indignant at the news from the French that the Kaiser has offered 300 marks and three weeks' vacation for the first American soldier taken prisoner.
At the normal rate of exchange that would only be \$75, and at the present low estate of the mark it is less than sixty.
"Why can a German soldier get more for a fat pig than for a doughboy?" complained one captain.
"I don't know about the 300 marks," said a militant rookie, "but any German that gets anybody out of L Company is sure going to need that three weeks' vacation."

New Red Cross Hospital
The Federal government yesterday authorized the incorporation in the Red Cross service of the unit of the Metropolitan Hospital at Blackwell's Island. It will be known as Metropolitan Base Hospital Unit No. 48. This is the second such unit enlisted from the hospitals of the Department of Public Charities. The first was Kings County Base Hospital Unit No. 37.

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VICTROLAS, \$15 to \$400
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British Training Americans To Make War Game Real

Create Atmosphere of Actual Battle in Practice; Leapfrog and Bean Bags Used to Restore Spirits of Fighting Men

By Heywood Brown
(Accredited to the Pershing Army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate)

CONTROLE AMERICAIN, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, Sept. 14.—The belief that the Englishman has no imagination should be added to the fallacies shattered by the war. The American officers studying here find the whole British scheme of war training is to create the atmosphere of an actual battle in practice.
"Never let your men remember that they are charging dummies," said an English major to a pupil to-day. "Make them think they're Germans. It can be done even without the use of dummies. Watch me!"

A remarkable demonstration followed. The major sent for a little Cockney sergeant. "Now," he said, "this stick of mine with a knob on the end is a German. Show these Americans how you would go after him."
The little sergeant did some brisk work in slashing the end of the stick with his bayonet, but the big major was not content. "Remember," he said, "this is a German," and then he would add suddenly every now and again, "Look out, my lad—he's coming at you!"

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Official Statements

West BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 14 (DAY).—There is nothing of special interest to report. (NIGHT).—There was local fighting during the day in the neighborhood of the Winnipeg crossroads, northeast of St. Julien. Our troops made good progress and have taken new prisoners.
The enemy's artillery was active today in the Lens sector. There was considerable activity by both sides east of Ypres.
Thursday the weather again was very unfavorable for aerial observation. Eighty bombs were dropped by our airplanes on enemy billets, and east of Lens his troops in the open and in trenches were paraded by machine gun fire from a low altitude. There was a certain amount of air fighting under difficult conditions. Three of our machines are missing.

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 14 (DAY).—On the front north of the River Aisne the Germans at an early hour this morning executed a sudden attack against our positions on the Casemates Plateau. The assault, which was preceded by a violent bombardment, was repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting, in which the enemy suffered heavy losses.
In the Champagne, in the course of a reconnaissance, we penetrated the German trenches to the west of Navarin farm and took some prisoners.
On both banks of the River Meuse (Verdun region) there was the usual artillery activity. (NIGHT).—The artillery fighting was quite spirited in Champagne and in the region of the Meuse.
On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked the positions we captured recently north of Caucures Wood. On a front of about 500 metres the enemy succeeded in entering our advanced line. The fighting continues.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (DAY).—Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht. In Flanders the artillery battle, which had been violent since the afternoon of the 13th, continued with unabated intensity. The fighting was particularly severe in the Ypres Canal, increased to drumfire in the evening and in the early morning to the north of Flanders. No English attacks have taken place.
On the night of September 12-13 Wurtemberg companies went out on the front of the Meuse. The enemy was driven back. Numerous Englishmen were brought back prisoners.
In the north to the north of St. Quentin several reconnoitering enterprises were successful. Prisoners and booty fell into our hands.
Army Group of the German Crown Prince. To the west of Guinecourt and on the Aisne Westphalian and Hanseatic shock troops penetrated as far as the second French line and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. They captured several prisoners and a number of prisoners.
In Champagne and before Verdun the artillery activity increased to great intensity in only a few sectors.

ITALIAN FRONT

ROME, Sept. 14.—Along the whole front a heavy rain has greatly impeded the fighting.

East

GERMAN

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (DAY).—Between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea there has been no fighting of importance.
Macedonian Front. On Lake Ochrida the situation is unchanged.

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Army of the East, Sept. 12.—The enemy attempted reconnoissances on the Serbian front and against our positions northwest of Monastir, but was repulsed. We captured some prisoners. Artillery fighting is reported in the sectors of Monte and Monastir. Around Pogradec our troops are extending themselves in the ground captured recently. In this region we have taken a total of 378 prisoners, including ten officers. We also captured four mountain cannons, one 37-millimeter gun, eight machine guns and a considerable amount of war material, including more than one thousand rifles and 600 cases of ammunition.

N. Y. Guard Soon To Sail for France

(Staff Correspondence)
CAMP WADSWORTH, S. C., Sept. 14.—Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway Company and Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Council of National Defense, will arrive here to-morrow to confer with Major General John F. O'Ryan and Lieutenant Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster. No announcement of the object of the conference has been made, but it is understood the transportation of the 27th Division from Spartanburg to the southern port from which it will embark for France will be arranged. It is expected that the 27th Division will occupy this camp after the departure of the Guardsmen, it was learned to-day, and, if present plans hold good, the two hundred reserve officers who came here after graduating from Plattsburg will be assigned to train the 22,000 drafted men, assisted by officers dropped from the Guard under the reorganization plan. After the 27th Division is reorganized to accord with the Allies' standards there will be 2,618 infantrymen left over.

Dr. P. Stimson Wounded

A cable message received yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, who retired as pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, last April, after forty-nine years in the ministry, told of a shrapnel wound in the shoulder received by his son, Dr. Philip M. Stimson. Dr. Stimson, a specialist in contagious diseases, was sent to France two months ago on a special mission. Miss Julia Stimson, who is head nurse of Hospital Unit 21, sent the cable message to her father. She said that her brother was on his way to a base hospital. He was graduated from Yale in 1910 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was on the staff of Cornell Medical School.

Germans Batter Way Into French Verdun Positions

Enter 500 Yards of Trench; Defeated on Casemates Plateau

Drumfire at Ypres

Berlin Looks for Immediate British Offensive in Flanders, Following Air Raids

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Following a short but intense concentration of fire, German troops to-day charged the recently captured French positions north of Caucures Wood, on the eastern bank of the Meuse, above Verdun, and succeeded in entering the defending trenches on a front of 500 yards. The War Office in Paris, which reports the assault, says that the battle is still in progress.
Another sudden effort by the Germans last night to wrest from the French the dominance of the Casemates Plateau, near the eastern end of the Chemin-des-Dames failed signally, but not until after a violent engagement with bombs and the bayonet, during which, says Berlin, the German troops penetrated as far as the second French line. "Paris suggests that it was a major attack, but the German capital treats the combat as a raid in force by picked Hanseatic and Westphalian shock troops, who inflicted heavy losses and brought back prisoners."

Attached to the Lafayette Flying Squadron in France is William Henry Meeker, formerly of "The Harvard Crimson," who sailed from New York in May to join the aviation forces in France, and whose arrival at Bordeaux was reported on May 31.
The shell which killed Hall wounded his companion, R. E. Sylvester, of Plainville, Minn., although not seriously.

Berlin Claims

Berlin also declares that on Wednesday night and the following morning the British were driven out of the wooded area north of Langemarck, in Flanders, after brisk fighting, in which many of Haig's men were made captive. The British War Office, in describing this attack yesterday, said that it was repulsed at every point, after a fierce encounter over a mile front.

The Germans evidently fear that a powerful British offensive is pending in the Ypres salient, and report to-day that the artillery battle, which had been violent from west of Langemarck clear around to the Ypres-Comines Canal, rose to drumfire in the sector about St. Julien and continued at that pitch throughout the night, though no infantry assaults had developed up to the hour the bulletin was issued.

Naval Fliers Active

General Haig's communique today is of that colorless brevity which usually precedes important British movements. He merely says that there is nothing of special interest to report. On Wednesday night the British naval fliers carried out another bombing raid over the Chistelles and Thourout airdromes, all the machines returning safely. There is now not a single cross-roads settlement or railroad junction immediately back of the German front in Flanders which has not received its tons of explosives either from French or British airplanes during the last week. In many instances the same objective has been bombed several times, and it would be a natural conclusion that the German communication system is somewhat upset.

Berlin refers to successful German raids in Artois, northwest of St. Quentin and Paris mentions an incursion into the hostile trenches in Champagne to the west of the Navarin farm which yielded prisoners.

Scotts at Allies' Efforts

Discussing the situation on the West front from the German point of view, Gadke, in the Bremen "Burgerzeitung" says:
"The enemy says that he does not expect a success quickly. This is a half truth. The Entente Allies are certainly reasoning that the fighting alone, constantly repeated, even if it does not bring victory, must finally weaken the forces of the Central Powers, and they holdable losses by bringing up 'canon fodder' more easily than we can. The arrival of the Americans, the resumption of the Russian offensive in July, the sending of Japanese assist-

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¶ Imitations of these exquisite cravats are now being offered in New York shops at the same price as we ask for the genuine imported article. The imitations are filled with gum and "finish" to make them appear heavier. Only at Saks, can cravats of imported silks, such as we offer today, be obtained.

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Made of "Beacon" Blanket Cloth in Navajo Indian and Floral patterns.



U.S. May Buy Britain's Atlantic Possessions

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—It was rumored in a diplomatic quarter to-day that the United States, before the close of the war, might purchase from the British government certain possessions in Central or Southern America.
No confirmation of the rumor could be obtained. It was not believed Britain would dispose of the Bermudas, but Jamaica was said to be held by England at a loss, and this island would afford a better base for the protection of the Panama Canal than the Virgin Islands, purchased for \$25,000,000 from Denmark. England might also be induced to dispose of some of her possessions in the Bahamas and West India Islands. It was not believed, however, she would part with any of her continental possessions.

Ban on Shore Leave Lifted

AMERICAN NAVAL BASE IN BRITISH WATERS, Sept. 14.—Shore liberty, of which Americans below the rank of warrant officers as well as British sailors have been deprived for three days, was recommenced to-day by permission of the naval authorities. The ban followed the encounter between J. W. Parente, an American mate, and a youth named Plummer which resulted in the latter's death. The American bluejackets sent a floral wreath to the funeral of Plummer.

American Sailors Lost Land Liberties by Fatal Fight

The ban against Americans below the rank of Lieutenant Commander traveling to nearby city or its suburbs still is in force.

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